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N. E. FARMER.

From the Farmer's Monthly Visitor.

OUR OWN BREEDS OF CATTLE.

Is it not questionable whether, for the actual purpose of breeding and rearing stock, it is not more advantageous to select from the animals long domesticated, rather than from the choice specimens brought recently from Europe? We are aware of the fact, that all, at no distant period, were imported; and that out of similar materials or races, the noted stocks in England have been formed, from judicious crossings and careful selections, added to great attention in feeding. Have we not often seen, in every part of our own country, farmers obtain the reputation of having excellent cattle, who never paid a high price for an animal, but whose success may be ascribed to good selections, and more than that, careful attention afterwards? The instances are sufficiently numerous, of importations with extraordinary keeping afterwards, that have resulted in great profit to the importers; but unless this extra care has been kept up, few of the second purchasers have been benefited; and has it not often happened, that these recently imported breeds, have, when kept with our long-habituated and acclimated animals, shown the worse condition of the two? A change of climate and of food, when added to the mode of sheltering and feeding, necessarily produces a great alteration, for better or for worse, in the cattle that are subjected to it.

The most noted breeds of horses, neat cattle, sheep and swine, in England, have been produced by long and careful attention, in a climate far different from our own; and for this cause it has, perhaps, often happened that these breeds degenerate in our hands. In our cattle, as in our farming, we have to accomplish more with the same number of laborers. In speed and bottom, in size, and power for draught, our horses, long in the country, surpass the English. Notwithstanding the far greater number of racers trained in England, and the care and attention bestowed, increasing the number of chances for fleet horses, our racers have been made in less time for the same distance, than in that country, or than ever was made; showing that the horse has improved since he came among us. Our work horses, also, taken as a whole, are superior; and all the importations for a considerable number of years, have proved less valuable than the stock already in the country.

For our neat cattle, if we purchase those beautiful animals that have been imported, and the whole and half breeds from them, we pay extravagant prices for them; and, encouraged by extravagant recommendations, excitement keeps up care and attention, which tend still to sustain the acquired reputation; but would not similar care and attention have produced more profitable results with our own?

Some of the best milkers, and all our finest beef cattle, have known no relationship to these Durham or Devon, or other bloods.

If we calmly reflect and consider the effects of extravagant prices paid for sheep, do we not find similar results? The thousands of dollars paid some thirty years ago for a single sheep, is now a matter of history. The speculations of those times show how far the mind may be excited by gain as well as by superstition. What has become of the golden dreams that flitted through the imaginations of our people? We are their representatives, whose herds were to be blessed and profited; but has it come to pass? That the merino produces wool of superior excellence, rivalled by the South Down, is without doubt true; but they are not generally more valued than our stock that was here before them. Our climate, for sheep, greatly surpasses that of England. It is not as moist, especially in winter; and it ought to have been the case, ere this time, that our manufactories had been supplied from our own fleeces. The mutton of our country, as well as our beef, is finer in grain and better flavored than the English.

What has been proved in relation to our horses, and cattle, and sheep, is true in relation to our swine. Over and over again, in almost every part of our country, where the imported breeds have been kept with our own, the latter have proved superior. The truth is, that men of means and taste have almost always turned their attention solely to the beautiful specimens of the imported breeds, and accounts of these have found their way before the public through our cattle exhibitions and agricultural publications, filling the eye of the amateur farmer, and diverting almost the whole attention to them.

It is hoped that the time is at hand, when we shall look at home rather than abroad for excellence, believing, as I firmly do, that all our domestic animals, whose very constitutions have been changed and become assimilated to our soil and climate, are superior to the imported for pleasure, profit or palate: and, like their owners, have advanced and improved over the original stock, from being transplanted to the new world.

If others will believe with me, and bestow the requisite care and attention, at no distant time, Europe may be looking to America for superiority in domestic animals as well as men.

New Hampshire.

Manuring Potatoes.—Woollen rags have been found to be an excellent manure for potatoes. The rags are cut into small pieces and put under the sets at planting, and the effect produced is described as wonderful, the quantity produced far exceeding that on ground manured in the usual way; It might heighten the effect, if the rags were dipped in, or saturated with, antimonial gas liquor.—*English pap.*

It is with antiquity as with ancestry, nations are proud of the one, and individuals of the other; but if they are nothing in themselves, that which is their pride, ought to be their humiliation.—*Lacon.*

GEOLOGICAL DEFINITIONS.

The following definitions may be useful to some of our readers, as explaining the meaning of terms which frequently occur in agricultural writings:

"The *primitive earths* are four: clay, sand, lime and magnesia.

Clay is called by geologists, alumina, alumine, or argilaceous earth.

Sand is called silex, silicious earth, earth of flints.

Lime, as it exists in the soil, is commonly called calcareous earth. The term *calcareous* is not properly applied to any soil, unless it will effervesce with acids.

Each of these earths, answer a determinate and specific purpose in the economy and growth of plants, and the *perfection* of soil lies in a mixture of the whole.

Vegetable matter—all vegetable substances in a decaying or rotten state.

Animal matter—All animal substances in a putrifying state.

Organic matter—A term applicable to both animal and vegetable substances in a putrifying state.

Vegetable mould—The earthly remains of vegetable substances which have either grown and decayed on the soil, or have been conveyed thither in the process of cultivation.

Loam is a combination of vegetable mould with the primitive earths.

Marl is a substance consisting of lime with a small portion of clay, and sometimes of peat, with marine sand and animal remains. It is useful as manure, and is distinguished by shell, clay and stone marl."

Chicken Hatching.—Some enterprising persons in Brooklyn, L. I., have established an "institution" in that city for the purpose of hatching chickens on a large scale, which is dignified with the euphonious name of *Polotokion*. It comprises five or six long buildings, and several acres of land.

They have a similar affair in England, called the *Eccaleobeion*, which is in successful operation, and turns out one hundred chickens a day.

The practice of artificial hatching has long prevailed in Egypt, and has recently been introduced into France. Reaumer, we believe, was the first person who succeeded in raising chickens by means of the common oven. The modern apparatus consists of a series of flues supplied with hot water. A good deal of care is necessary in raising the *youngsters*, as they do not prove very healthy. It is said that they have to be taken care of by the old hens for at least a month after they are hatched.—*Farmer's Gaz.*

Things that I have seen.—I have seen a farmer build a house so large and fine, that the sheriff turned him out of doors.—I have seen a young man sell a good farm, turn merchant, fail, and die in a poor house.—I have seen a rich man's son begin where his father left off—wealthy; and end where his father began—penniless.—*Far. Cab.*

THE SILK CULTURE.

The following are the Resolutions adopted by the late National Silk Convention, at New York:

1. *Resolved*, That the full establishment of the silk business, as an integral part of the ordinary industry of this country, is an object claiming the early and high regard of every patriot and philanthropist.

2. *Resolved*, That in the history of past experiments in growing silk in the early settlements of Georgia, South Carolina, and Virginia; in Pennsylvania, Connecticut and Massachusetts, immediately preceding the Revolution, and subsequently and especially, in the larger, more general, and more successful efforts of the past few years, we have ample grounds for increased confidence in all the great principles on which the business is based.

3. *Resolved*, That in regard to all agricultural products, there is a broad and well defined distinction to be observed between transient and permanent causes of failure or success—that the permanent causes are soil and climate; and that wherever these are known to be favorable to any such product, we should never be discouraged by transient causes, operating against success—knowing that these causes operate in like manner in regard to all such products.

4. *Resolved*, That as American silk, in the state in which the worm leaves it, has long been known to be of first-rate quality, it is adequate proof, that the soil and climate of our country are eminently congenial to its culture, inasmuch as these two things are the permanent causes that control the quality of every agricultural product.

5. *Resolved*, That the silk culture demands for its successful prosecution, essentially the same climate, and the same kind of seasons, and the same kinds of upland soils as are required for Indian corn: and, as this crop is successfully cultivated in all the States and Territories of the Union, there is nothing to forbid, but every thing to encourage, the co-extensive cultivation of the silk crop.

6. *Resolved*, That inasmuch as in America and China, the mulberry tree is found in the native forest, it is a manifest indication of Divine Providence, that this country, as well as China, was designed to be a great silk-growing country.

7. *Resolved*, That in view of the experiments made in different parts of the country, as reported to this Convention, from most of the States of the Union, in feeding worms in a natural state of the atmosphere, we are happy to regard the question as *triumphantly* settled, that, in our superior climate, the open shed, or tent, securing to our worms ample shade, and heaven's pure air essentially unobstructed, is, except in very early or very late feeding, not only all that is needed in the way of building, but intrinsically better than enclosed rooms: Therefore,

8. *Resolved*, That 1843 will form a new era in the history of the silk culture of the United States.

9. *Resolved*, That the introduction of the foreign varieties of the Mulberry tree, and the facility with which they have become acclimated, and the reasonable rate at which they may now be procured and propagated, give to the American people every advantage for the vigorous prosecution of the silk culture.

Whereas, In the feverish excitements of the years 1838 and '39, many exaggerated statements were put forth by persons solely interested in the tree as an article of speculation, in regard to the profits to be expected from the growing silk, and in regard to the intrinsic value of the Mulberry tree; and whereas, in the prostration that came subsequently over this business, the public mind was thrown into a state of complete revulsion, the great body of our people, for a time, regarding the whole business as a delusion, and mulberry trees as utterly worthless—fit only for the flames and the floods—therefore,

10. *Resolved*, That we deem it due to ourselves and to the public, in all candor to say, that the silk culture is, in our judgment, entirely feasible, and may easily become second to no other business in the country; that when conducted with appropriate practical knowledge and skill, and with appropriate facilities, it is more profitable than other ordinary agricultural pursuits; and that mulberry trees, for the purpose for which they were designed, are intrinsically valuable.

11. *Resolved*, That the Convention deeply regret the loss which the country has sustained in the wanton and inconsiderate destruction of mulberry trees consequent upon the revulsion above referred to; and they earnestly recommend to the present owners of trees to preserve and multiply them with all due care, knowing that their value for making silk will, in due time, be appreciated.

12. *Resolved*, That we are much gratified in beholding the manifestations of a growing public confidence in the essential merits of the silk business; and we are herein decidedly encouraged to go forward in the business ourselves, using, at the same time, all appropriate means to enlighten the public mind, and confirm the public confidenee still more fully. For this purpose, we will freely communicate to individuals and to the conductors of the newspaper press, the results of our own experience, and such other information as may be in our power to give; exercising all due care to keep within the limits of rigid truth.

13. *Resolved*, That we rejoice in the liberal protection designed to be given to the silk business in the new tariff; and in the fact, that this section of the bill excited no opposition from any quarter of the country, we have a pledge that the policy now established will remain undisturbed, and that such amendments as experience has already shown, or shall hereafter show, to be necessary, will be readily secured; and farther, inasmuch as our Congress has never imposed discriminating duties, except in favor of such products as may be brought forth from our own fields and workshops, this act is only the expressed opinion of the intelligent body that passed it, that our country can as well make its own silks, as its cottons and woollens, its hats and its shoes, its plows, its nails, and its axes.

Whereas, the present tariff prescribes a duty of fifty cents on the pound of raw silk, or silk in the gum, and a higher duty on sewings and other manufactured silks; and whereas we are fully informed that sewings and other silks can be and are imported nearly ready for the market, and yet retaining the gum, coming in under this low duty—therefore,

14. *Resolved*, That we consider this a manifest and gross evasion of the law designed to aid the American manufacturer.

15. *Resolved*, That Gen. James Tallmadge, I. R. Barbour, John W. Gill, Gideon B. Smith, Horace Pitkin, and J. Danforth, be a committee to claim of the Secretary of the Treasury the prompt correction of this abuse; and, in case it should become necessary, that they lay the subject before Congress at the early part of its approaching session.

Whereas, from the returns made to the Convention, it appears that there has been a large increase in the quantity of cocoons raised in the country the present season, especially at the West and South-West, so large as to give just grounds to fear that many will be lost for the want of being timely and suitably reeled—therefore,

16. *Resolved*, That the early and earnest attention of the friends of the silk cause, be directed to family reeling, and to the establishment of filatures for purchasing and reeling cocoons, in different localities where they are now urgently needed; and that the Legislatures of the several States be requested to grant liberal bounties to encourage this important and essential part of the general business—reeling silk in a manner suitable for all the varieties of silk goods.

17. *Resolved*, That this Convention are exceedingly gratified, in witnessing, as they do on this occasion, such a rich variety of cocoons, raw silks, sewings, twists, braids, gimps, cords, ribands, handkerchiefs, cravats, hosiery, laces, flowered tissues and brocades, in great variety for vestings, plain and flowered lustrings and many other kinds of dress silks, velvets, satins, surges, armozines, and other silk goods, grown upon our own soils, and under our own brilliant skies, and manufactured by the skill of our own citizens.

18. *Resolved*, That our manufacturers, and other business men, have now every reasonable encouragement to invest, in a wise and careful manner, their funds in this form of domestic labor—growing and manufacturing silk.

19. *Resolved*, That this Convention learns, with deep regret, that, as in other kinds of American manufactures, it has hitherto been deemed necessary to attach the foreign titles, English, French, and Italian, to the excellent sewings and fabrics of our own silk manufactures, in order to command a ready sale in our city markets, superior as these sewings and fabrics are known to be in strength, texture and durability to the foreign articles; and that we earnestly recommend to our silk manufactures, now in the infancy of our enterprize, to set a good example to their brethren in other manufactures, by attaching their own name to their own goods.

20. *Resolved*, That we recommend to our fellow-citizens to cherish, by their patronage, our infant silk establishments. In this, we appeal to those patriotic feelings which ever glow in the hearts of Americans, asking of them all a mutual pledge, each to sustain the efforts of the other, in the progressive developement of our mighty resources, and the attainment of a perfect national independence.

21. *Resolved*, That the thanks of this Convention be presented to the American Institute, for the appropriate and vigorous measures they are now taking to promote the interests of the silk business; for the ample accommodations they have provided for the sessions of this Convention; and that they be respectfully requested to call another convention similar to the present, during the next Annual Fair of the Institute.

[The remaining resolutions recommend the publishing of the letters received, the holding of local conventions throughout the country in September next, &c.]

OHIO GRAPE AND NORTON'S SEEDLING.

In the last number of the Western Farmer and Gardener, there is an account of the first fall exhibition of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, which took place in that city on the 20th and 21st of September last. We infer from the variety of fruits and flowers presented, that the exhibition was an interesting one, and very good for a beginning. Among the names of the committees we notice that of J. B. Russell, Esq., former proprietor of the N. E. Farmer and Seed Store, who took an active part in the formation of our own Society, many years since.

From the fruit report, we extract the testimony of the committee in relation to the Ohio Grape and its comparison with Norton's Seedling, which, as there has been some doubts expressed whether the Ohio grape was distinct from the other variety, may be interesting to some of our readers:

"*The Ohio or Cigar Box Grape.*—Very fine specimens of the grape cultivated under this name, were presented by N. Longworth and J. E. Mottier, some of the bunches measuring nine inches in length. As there has been some belief expressed by eastern cultivators, that this grape is the same as Norton's Seedling, of Virginia, the committee took pains to examine them together, in Mr Longworth's garden, where both were pointed out to us by Mr Sleath, the gardener. The difference between the two was at once apparent and striking. In the grape shown us as the Norton's Seedling, said by Mr Sleath to have been obtained from Mr Norton himself, the wood is not so bright a red as in the Ohio, and the leaf is large and entire, whereas that in the Ohio is three lobed; the bud is also much less prominent and not so pointed as in the Ohio. The bunches of fruit in the Norton's Seedling, were shorter and more compact, with a thick pulp. In the Ohio, the bunches were long, very much shouldered, conical or sharp-pointed, and the fruit without pulp—sweeter, more juicy and vinous in flavor, and the seeds smaller, darker colored, and less numerous than in the Norton's Seedling.

"The committee think the grape brought into notice here, by N. Longworth, Esq., under the names of the Ohio or Cigar Box, a valuable and distinct variety, and well worthy of cultivation. This grape has a stronger resemblance to the Le Noir which was also growing near; but its bunches were more shouldered, more pointed, and less compact."

"BOOK FARMERS."

The time is fast approaching, when "book farmers" will be the only men who practice agriculture to advantage; and by advantage we mean not solely the mere benefits which they themselves receive, such as a comfortable home and a good living, but such as flow out from their noble profession on all sides, and indirectly further the progress and refinement of social life. Up to a very recent period, the system of agriculture in this country, has been full of errors, and the pursuit itself followed by ignorant and self-willed men; and we remember many a section of country even in New England, where it was a common "farmer doctrine," that education and farming were natural enemies. To a certain extent, this was true, and mainly because education was so abstruse and theoretical, and not enough practical in its application to the earthly purposes of humanity. And the matter plainly showed itself in the fact, that young men, the best educated at Cambridge, Yale College, or Brown University, were the most illy calculated to become agriculturists, or to return to the family homestead and become other than a drone, or what in the farmers' eyes, was the same thing, a *student*.

It is gratifying however to notice, that while our ancient schools and colleges, are mainly, pursuing their previous routine of ethics, dead languages, moral philosophy, astronomy, chemistry, and mathematics, the farmers' 'school-master' is *abroad*,—in the woods and fields and among the geological strata of the earth, and that while he holds a book in one hand, he grasps a bit of soil or a new compost in the other, and reasons upon the science of farming, even while he guides the plow in the furrow. The increased and still augmenting number of papers, magazines, and periodicals, entirely devoted to that which is the essence of agriculture, leads us to suppose, that though the amelioration of the farmers' condition and the added amount of his practical knowledge may be slow of attainment, both are in actual progress towards a result agreeable to every American. Constant drops of water may wear into a stone, and so the incessant efforts to inculcate correct and useful agricultural precepts, must have an influence upon the farming mass, however ignorant or headstrong its component parts may be.

We noticed not long since, a project for the establishment of agricultural or farming schools; and the idea is one that cannot be too highly recommended or too often dwelt upon. Situated as we are—the possessors of a country which affords an interminable variety of climate, soil and production, and which if properly treated, must allow us complete independence of other nations, it behooves every man to take an interest either directly or indirectly in the furtherance of correct agricultural doctrines. When such shall have been fully expanded, we shall see our congressional halls somewhat resembling the Parliament of England, where the ablest debater is often the greatest breeder of fine cattle, the most capable statesman, and indefatigable farmer, and the best representative of the people, he who takes his seat redolent, (allegorically speaking) of the aroma of newly ploughed land, or the fragrance of the barn yard.

Such men as these we meant at the commencement of this article when we spoke of "book farmers"—men who deem the cultivation of the earth a high and noble *end*, to attain which, one cannot bring too many, or too powerful *means*. Agriculture in the true sense of the term, consists no less in the study of the *problem*, than in the use of the *plow*, and the solution of the one, is just as useful as the sowing of seed for the other. It is useless to prepare your ground by farming utensils, if farming knowledge does not tell when to plant; and unless you know your kind of ground, and what are its capabilities, it is useless to put seed to spring from its bosom. Farmers watch the weather, the moon, the clouds and the season with a show of much wisdom, but if they put beans into pasture land, or potatoes where tobacco is best, they may as well look at a weasel as at the weather; the 'fitness' is a matter essential to successful farming, and without the study of soils, compost, chemical action, vegetable decomposition, and a thousand other influences, agriculture will still be, as it has been, in this country, a 'botched piece of work,' not a *mosaic*, correct and beautiful in all its proportions.—*N. O. Crescent City.*

AIR TIGHT STOVES.

Dr. Bates of Norridgewock, offers, in the newspaper published there, some seasonable suggestions on a particular use of this kind of Stove.

"These stoves are often spoken of as admirably adapted to sick and nursing rooms. This I doubt not would be the case if nurses and others would pay attention to the proper degree of heat and ventilation. Such I am convinced is rarely the case, and until this thing shall be better understood and better managed I shall not be a convert to their use in sick rooms. As hitherto managed I am sure they have been anything but beneficial. I feel it a duty to call the attention of medical friends to a subject becoming every day more important.

With a thermometer, in tight rooms, it is not common to find a sick chamber in which is an 'Air Tight' at less than 70°—frequently 10° higher.

Persons in health would be sensibly debilitated to be constantly in such temperature, and it is next to impossible for the sick to regain their lost strength in such an atmosphere night and day.

Even to those in vigorous health, whose duties call them often into the open air of our severe, but changeable climate, the transition from summer heat to keen blasts of winter are anything but safe. The bracing effects of cold air are not realized when its contrast with the temperature of our usual abode is such as to benumb us, instead of promoting a vigorous reaction.

If comfortable warmth is not secured by a temperature of about 60 to 65 —it would be better to secure it by preventing its escape from our persons by clothing, than by raising the temperature of the general atmosphere by stove heat.

Every person who uses an Air Tight stove should have a thermometer, and not trust the fallacy of his own feeling for regulating his rooms. Circumstances may occasion one person to suffer by heat in the same room in which another is uncomfortable for want of it.

With few exceptions the best houses in our State, public and private, are either badly ventilated or not at all. Where this is to be done by lowering the sash, I wish to tell your readers of an *unpatented* window spring, cheaper and better than all which I have seen bearing Uncle Sam's seal. It consists simply of a button in the shape of a new moon, two inches long made of hard wood one fourth of an inch thick, fastened to each sash by a wood screw. By cutting a notch in the upper part of the frame to receive the lower end of the button, the window is kept up; by loosing it, it falls to any other like notch. So of the lower sash, by cutting grains or notches in the front sliding rod, the window may be fastened down or elevated to any desired point."

Apples as winter food for Sheep.—Apples, if secured against frost, on the approach of severe weather, and kept during the winter in some place where not too much exposed to cold and moisture, may be fed, occasionally, to sheep, and especially to those with young, to excellent advantage. The best mutton we ever ate, was fattened on sweet apples, and the handsomest flock of sheep we ever had the pleasure of beholding, were kept wholly, as we were informed on apples. The regular supply of some sort of such succulent food, obviates the possibility of their experiencing the slightest inconvenience from the attacks of thirst.—*Me. Cult.*

MANAGEMENT OF CATTLE.

Having made some remarks in the August number of the Agriculturist, in reference to the different breeds of cattle, we call the reader's attention this month, to selections for particular purposes and general management.

For milkers, select as large cows as can be found possessing symmetry and neatness of head and limbs. The hair should be soft and silky to the touch, and skin loose. It is a matter of more moment than is generally supposed, that milch cows have a pleasant temper. An ill-natured beast will not give so much milk, and even what is obtained will be got with difficulty, and without great cautiousness she will "dry up" sooner than one of moderate docility.

In the selection of a male, *great size* is objectionable. There is not a greater error with farmers, than the supposition that a *large male* crossed upon *small cows*, will improve the breed fastest. There are many objections to a very large bull. They are usually coarse, and difficult to keep fat, and their offspring from small cows are generally more ill-shapen than themselves, and are uniformly meagre, raw-boned, uncomely creatures. There are substantial reasons for this result. The produce of externally large animals, while in *utero*, (in the womb,) are not fully nourished by small cows; there is frequent difficulty in cows being delivered of very large calves; then they always come poor; and, in the last place, they require such a quantity of nourishment, that few small dams supply their wants. The most compactly built, firmly muscled, flinty horses of the world, have not been produced by large sires, but they are the produce of the little Arab, upon dams of larger size.

In breeding, it is a rule from which there is perhaps no variation, that "*the male gives form, and the female size.*" Hence the conduct of the most scientific breeders of England. Their object is to find a bull rather under than over size, with full points and perfection of form; and experience teaches, that we can find at least twenty heifers of suitable dimensions for breeders where we can find one bull which should be selected. The indispensables for a good breeder are, first, let the animal be of the *deepest* milking stock; second, medium size; third, small bone; fourth, full points; fifth, glossy hair; and sixth, soft loose skin.

In Durhams, select an animal without a *black* hair or muzzle, and by all means, have him of good disposition.

The next consideration is, to manage matters so that the calves shall be dropped about the 1st of April. July is the proper month for the cows to go to the bulls.

Difficulty in Calving.—It is not at all unfrequent that cows can not bring forth, and we have known valuable animals, by neglect, to die in this condition. Sometimes the cow is too feeble for the laborious exertion; and again, the calf is extremely large; in either case, a little gentle assistance will relieve both dam and offspring. If the feet have made their appearance, examine if the head is between the fore legs. If it is, all will go on well; but if the head is turned, take off your coat like a gentleman and christian, roll up your sleeves to your shoulder, and insert your hand, and turn the calf, if necessary, or the head, forward. Then take hold of the fore feet with both hands, and as the suffering dam exerts herself, pull gently, and in nine cases out of ten, the cow will be delivered in less than ten minutes.

After Calving.—Let the calf suck all it will the first day, but at evening have the cow milked perfectly clean. When the calf is two or three days old, separate the dam from it, but let them together three times a day. By all means the calf should be kept fat, and when about two months old, if properly managed, and taught to eat, it should be weaned. But unless the calf receive rich food at this age, it will decline, and become so stinted in its growth as never to recover from it.

In winter, calves should have a shelter, and be fed carefully. The cheapest mode of rearing any animal, is to keep it always in good condition; and in this no farmer can be successful without constant *personal* attention. Rules are too limited to make a good manager of stock; still they oftentimes materially aid. Every husbandman should be one of thought, diligence, and punctuality.

Attention to Milch Cows.—Any one who would conclude his cows are so superior as to give an abundance of rich milk without the requisite food and attention, will be much mistaken, and his "ill luck" he may ascribe to bad management.

In winter, the first study should be, comfortable quarters for milkers. A cow-house is indispensable to prosperous husbandry. Each cow should have her stall, and be taught to go to it, and stay in it for her meal. It is not so important to feed superabundantly, as it is to give what is to be consumed regularly. Man learns by experience that his regular meals, of proper quality rather than large amount, are essential to sound health—the same holds good with all domestic animals.

Green food is very important in winter for cows. If this can not be obtained by the way of pasturage, (as it cannot at the North and East,) roots, such as potatoes, turnips, carrots, beets, &c., will answer the purpose admirably.

Cooked food is better for cows than uncooked, and less will answer a better purpose. Currying cows in winter, is essential to good health, and it materially increases the quantity of milk. This may be done, with very little labor, twice in the day. Cows should have good hay or rough food of some kind, at all times, and regular supplies of water cannot be neglected with impunity, and daily salting is just as necessary to the cow as to her master.

Milking is not the most unimportant matter. Women were not made to manage cows, and an ill-natured man should not enter a cow-yard. Let an active, quick-moving, attentive man, feed, milk and manage the cows. The good old Yankee plan is for the husband to *make the fire, bring the water,* and "*pale the cow*"—[an error, with respect to the latter operation, which, in Yankee land, is most commonly the *women's* task]—while the wife sweeps the house and gets the breakfast—and really we should like to see the system adopted in the South-west.

Milking should be performed briskly. A slow, lazy person, tugging slowly at a cow's udder, puts the kind creature so much out of patience that she holds up her milk and soon becomes dry. We advise our friends to saw off the points of their cows' horns, to prevent their hooking injuriously: by a little training of cattle while young, they will become fond of their managers—and to get the friendship of cows, especially, is an important desideratum, as they will give their milk more freely to one whom they like than to one for whom they have an antipathy.

Last, but not least, in managing cattle, is to keep the stables clean. The cleaning should be done once a day, where the cows stand up at night, and if they are are in the stalls through the day, cleaning should be done morning and evening. Let each cow have a soft straw bed for lying down.

These, to some, may appear small matters, but if our readers who have not adopted this or a similar course, will try it the coming winter, and are not amply remunerated for their extra attentions, we will confess we have written to little purpose. *Tenn. Agriculturist.*

IMPROVEMENT OF CORN, WHEAT, &c.

To the Editor of the American Farmer:

I had the pleasure, a few days ago, of showing you a couple of stalks of corn, *each containing seven perfect ears.* They were taken from a field of twentyfive acres, on the farm of Gen. T. M. Forman, of Cecil county, Md., and were a fair sample of the crop. General Forman informed me that he had, many years ago, adopted the plan of selecting his seed corn from the stalks that have the greatest number of perfect ears; and that by continuing this practice, he has brought his corn to the high quality represented by the specimens alluded to. This has been uniformly the result with all who have perseveringly practiced his plan.

A word or two on the utility of attending to such things by our farmers. The wonder is that everybody does not do it, and the only reason I can suggest for its not being done, is, that the people are not generally aware, that all kinds of plants may be improved by careful attention to *breeding*, just as much as animals are.

"But," I shall be asked, "*how* are we to improve our corn, wheat, &c., by cross breeding?"

Wheat, rye, and oats may all be treated alike—and the process given for one, will answer for all. Take severel *good* kinds of wheat, bald-headed and bearded, blue stem, purple stem, red and white, five or six kinds in all; mix them together thoroughly, and sow the parcel in some good soil, at a considerable distance from any other wheat lot, and select the best heads, those that are largest, best filled, and that contain the best grains, on the most robust stalks, and keep the seed for another year's sowing. The next year at harvest, make the same selection for seed. Continue this course for two or three years, and then you will find you will have a wonderfully improved variety of wheat. But to keep the quality of this new wheat up to its standard, and even to continue the improvement, you ought always to select a quantity for the succeeding year's sowing, in the same way. This is not as troublesome as at first sight it appears to be. A half bushel or a bushel of seed wheat may easily be selected in this way in a few hours—hours that possibly might not have been devoted to as profitable employment.

The *cross breeding* of corn requires a little more trouble. You have an excellent kind of corn, but it is late in maturing, and has rather a large cob. Select some other kind of corn that ripens as early as you desire, and has the right sized cob. Plant your late kind as early in the spring as you can, in every alternate hill, leaving the other hills vacant. At a later period, say 20 to 30 days later. (according to the difference between the two kinds,) plant the vacant hills with the early corn. The place

of the experiment should be remote from any other corn-field. Cultivate both in the usual way, until you observe the tassels of the early kind beginning to push. Then carefully cut out all the tassels of this early kind—do nothing to the late kind. Watch carefully and cut out all tassels as they appear from this kind. When the corn is ripe, select all the good ears of the early kind for the next year's planting. Plant this selected seed in the usual way the second year, and when ripe, select the best ears of the earliest ripening. You will find in these ears a variety of grains in shape and color. Select those that suit you. All the grains will produce a small cob and early corn; but some of the grain on the cobs may be small and inferior like the original parent; therefore on this, the third year, select the grains. Generally this third planting will establish the variety; but the better way is to continue to select your seed every year. You may now select seed with a view to increasing the number of ears to the stalk; but take care to avoid selecting small ears simply because there are many on the stalk. If you find a stalk with three full-sized ears, it is better to take them than those from a stalk with four small ones.

By these means, corn is susceptible of almost any degree of improvement and change of character; and I am fully satisfied that there is no one branch of agriculture that would so well pay for the labor and attention required.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Oct. 28, 1843.

The show of fruit was very fine.

From the Pomological Garden, Salem; eight dishes of Urbaniste, three do., of the true Maria Louise, and one each of the following Pears, viz: King Edward (very magnificent,) Belle of Flanders, Pope's Russet, Queen of the Low Countries, Pennsylvania, Sullivan, Huguenot, Frederic of Wurtemburg, Dumorlier, Belle Lucrative, Compte de Lany, Surpasse Virgalieu, St. Michael, Capiaumont, Fulton.

From J. L. L. F. Warren; Seedling Peach, two years from stone: Pears—Doyenne Blanc, Buffum and Napoleon, and fine Porter Apples.

From W. Oliver; Poire Agriculturale, very badly cracked.

From J. F. Allen, a most superb Urbaniste Long Green of Autumn, fine Seckel and Brigman's Byrne Pears; fine Black Hamburg Grapes.

From H. Vandine; large specimens of Coe's Golden Drop Plums.

From S. Pond, two dishes Maria Louise Pears, nine of the Dix, one of Urbaniste, and one of superb Beurre Diels.

From James Munroe, Calabasse Pears.

From J. Holmes, fine Quinces.

From J. A. Kenrick, extra fine Quinces, weighing 12 oz.

From Samuel Walker, Mons. Le Cure Pears.

From Moses Winslow, handsome Isabella Grapes.

From W. Oliver, a seedling Grape, resembling the Black Hamburg in flavor.

From J. Lovett, 2d, extra fine Seckel Pears.

From J. Stickney, extra fine Louis Bonne de Jersey Pear.

From S. E. Chubbuck, very beautiful St. Michael's Pear.

From S. W. Cole, Quince Apples, a "down east" seedling.

Seedling Apples from E. Otis, Kittery, Me., not yet in eating.

From Wm. Kenrick, superior Maria Pear, new variety.

For the Committee,

JOSEPH BRECK.

From the Albany Cultivator.

PLOWING GREEN SWARD FOR SPRING CROPS.

At what season of the year should green sward be turned over for a crop of corn or potatoes, with the greatest amount of economy in view to the cultivator?

Messrs. Editors—That all grass lands intended for corn or potatoes, or any other crop, should be plowed in the spring, we have many scientific and practical men who will correspond to the fact. One man will advise me to plow my green sward almost the first thing in the spring, as soon as the frost is sufficiently out to admit the plow, and advances all his judicious and stable reasons for so doing. Another advises to delay plowing until a day or two before planting, and to delay planting as long as possible, that you may have a good crop of grass to turn in, which will serve as manure.

In illustration of this principle, when I was travelling, the last summer, through the State of Massachusetts, in the month of August, I fell into conversation with a gentleman, who remarked that a friend of his recommended to him some potatoes of an extraordinary quality, and offered him some of them to plant, but he declined the offer, remarking that he had occupied all his ground, and used all his manure; and also, that being then very late in June, he doubted whether they would come to any thing, if planted. His friend replied, that if he had a piece of *green sward* to spare, to do as he had done, viz: to turn the turf over as evenly as possible, and drop the potatoes in every other furrow while plowing, turning the sod directly upon the potatoes—the vegetable matter in the sod, by its decay, answering the purpose of a coat of manure. He performed the experiment as recommended, and was so well pleased with the present trial, that he ordered his men to obtain twelve bushels more and plant them in the same way. This conversation was about the 17th of August, when he informed me that the vines had completely covered the ground, and that he never saw a more flourishing field of potatoes any where in his life. The soil is a dark, gravelly loam, somewhat inclined to clay.

Another scientific and practical agriculturist, equally wise in his own judgment, tells me by all means to turn over my green sward in midsummer, immediately after haying, for a crop of corn or potatoes on the following season, and in the spring cross-plow and harrow, which will make your field as easy to cultivate as one which has been plowed for two or three years.

Still another says, there is but one time only when grass lands should be turned over, and this should be the last thing done on the farm in the month of November. Plowing at this season, has many advantages; the team is in a better condition for plowing at this season than at any other; it is a time, too, when the farmer can plow the most ground at the least expense; and by plowing at this season, the action of the frost upon the soil tends to pulverize and make it mellow for cultivation, as well as to destroy the larvæ of injurious insects.

That this subject, or *when is the best time to plow grass lands, with the greatest economy of time, labor and manure, or capital, to the cultivator*, is attended with many difficulties to be answered, I am fully aware. Almost every farmer has as many different kinds of soil to plow and cultivate, as he has crops growing; and as one kind of soil will not produce good wheat while another of a different quality will bring it to perfection, so I believe that the right time for plowing *one* kind of soil, is not, as a matter of course, the right time for plowing *all* kinds of soil. Hence the following queries: 1. When is the best time to plow dry, gravelly soils for a crop of corn or potatoes, with the greatest profit to the cultivator, from the least expense of labor and manure? 2. When is the best time to plow moist, heavy, gravelly soils, with the greatest profit, from the least expense, &c.

The science of agriculture has, in my opinion, advanced to that state in which its different branches, like that of plowing, should be tested by actual scientific experiment.

I have advanced these opinions on this subject, Messrs. Editors, that I may, if possible, through the medium of your agricultural journal, induce some one, if not many, of its useful and highly intelligent contributors to advance their opinions, practice and experience on this subject, that thereby I may enlighten my own mind, and that the result may be the means of usefulness to many of our intelligent and practical farmers.

Yours, &c.

YANKEE FARMER.

New York, Sept. 20, 1843.

Churning Butter.—Every good house-wife knows that at times, for some peculiar causes, (most generally extra sourness or bitterness of the cream,) much difficulty is experienced in making the cream into butter. A lady writer in the Indiana Farmer, recommends the following course in such cases. We have (says the Western Farmer,) for years used soda or saleratus for the same purpose, and found them usually successful:—

"I wish to inform my sister butter-makers, of the means I used, which so successfully removed the difficulty. I churned, perhaps, three hours, to no purpose, and then tried to think of something that I had read in the Indiana Farmer, or some other periodical. I could not remember precisely, but I recollected the reason stated, was the cream being too sour. I then thought of soda, (pearlash, I presume, would do as well,) and dissolved a large teaspoonful in a pint of warm water, and as I poured it in, churning at the same time, it changed in a moment, and gradually formed into a beautiful solid lump of sweet butter."

Dignity of Labor.—In many portions of Europe, to labor is dishonorable. In this country, it is honorable, for here an idle man is a nuisance. An author says: "The American motto is industry. Labor is honorable—idleness is dishonorable; and I care not whether it is the labor of the head or of the hands, for they mutually aid each other. Let me, however, exhort those who are devoted to intellectual pursuits, to cherish on their part an exalted and just conception of the dignity and value of manual labor, and to make that opinion known in their works, and seen in their actions."

XUM

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

Edited by Joseph Breck.

Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 8, 1843.

SUBSOIL PLOW AND PLOWING.

The subsoil plow has not yet been extensively operated with among us; the implement having been but recently introduced. It bids fair, however, to become of great importance to our farmers, when its value shall be more fully understood.

Mr Smith, of Deanston, in Stirlingshire, England, first employed or brought into general notice the subsoil plow. He was examined before the agricultural committee of the House of Commons, in 1836, in relation to it: the result of this examination was the general introduction of "the Deanstonizing system of tillage," as it was called, into the kingdom of Great Britain. Plows of several kinds are used for the operation of subsoiling, but the expense of the English plows would be too great for American agriculturists. At our suggestion, Mr Charles Howard, of Hingham, set himself to work, in the spring of 1839, and constructed a subsoil plow. It was of his own invention, he not having seen the description or a drawing of the English plows, at that time. He only knew what was desirable that the plow should perform, and that in the article, great simplicity and easy draft were important requisites. He succeeded in manufacturing a plow which can be afforded at the low price of $15, while an English plow, imported about the same time, cost $70; and much less power was necessary for the former than for the latter. Since then, Mr Howard has made some important improvements. A number of gentlemen have used his plow in this neighborhood, and think very favorably of it. It has produced a decided improvement on those soils where there has been sufficient time to test its influence.

With this plow, the subsoil or under crust of the earth is broken or pulverized to the depth of 12 to 20 inches, without bringing any of it to the top, or mixing it with the surface soil, but by the action of the air upon this disturbed substratum, it becomes, in the course of a few years, in a fit state to mix with the surface, and a portion of it may be brought up by deep plowing, with great advantage; thus increasing the depth of the soil and preparing the subsoil for the reception of the roots of the plants, which all cultivators know extend themselves a great distance in search of nutriment and moisture.

The subsoil plow requires two yoke of oxen, to do the work effectually. A common plow, with one yoke (two yoke in grass land,) goes before the subsoil plow, throwing out a large open furrow. The subsoil plow following, slits up and thoroughly breaks the subsoil, and the next furrow of active soil is thrown over the last opened furrow of the subsoil, and so on until the field is finished. Some subsoils are so firm and compact, that it requires a strong team to execute the business in a proper manner. In a loamy or light soil, free from stones, it is an easy task for two yoke of cattle.

In some wet soils, subsoil plowing supercedes the necessity of draining, while in others its good effects are hardly discernable until the land is properly drained. Where there is a thin substratum, compact, impervious to water, resting upon one more porous, as is sometimes the case, by breaking through this crust with the subsoil plow, the water will settle down through it, and render the surface dry. On very clayey subsoils, it has been found by experiment, in England, that the soil cannot be permanently improved by the operation. It has been established that on soils containing 43 per cent. and upwards of alumina, or clay, they do not derive any benefit from the process, as the subsoil will run together again, and become as compact as when first moved by the plow. An experiment on what is called "stiff clay," on the red sandstone formation, which contained only 24 per cent. of alumina and 55 per cent. of silica, the subsoiling was highly satisfactory; and it was inferred that the point to be ascertained on clayey soils, was between 24 and 43 per cent. of clay. It is considered that subsoiling confers the most permanent improvement on soil in which silica predominates, also on all light and shallow soils.

On old fields, which have been plowed for many years, there is often a solid crust formed by the repeated action of the bottom of the plow, which becomes so hard as to prevent the roots from penetrating, or the free circulation of the water. It must be evident to all, that the breaking up of this crust by the subsoil plow, must be of great benefit, by ameliorating and increasing the fertility of the soil.

"The chemical effects of pulverizingand breaking up a subsoil is certainly advantageous to the plant in two ways, besides others with which we are, very likely, at present unacquainted; first, it renders the soil penetrable to a greater depth by the roots, or minute fibres of the plant, and consequently renders more available any decomposing matters, or earthy ingredients, which that substratum may contain; and, secondly, it renders the soil much more freely permeable by the atmosphere, rendering, in consequence, a greatly increased supply, not only of oxygen gas to the roots of the plants, but also by yielding more moisture, not only from the soil, but from atmospheric air; which moisture, let it be remembered by the cultivator, is in all weathers as incessantly absorbed by the soil, as it is universally contained in the atmosphere, abounding most in the latter, in the very periods when it is most needed by the plants—that is, in the warmest and driest weather."

"It is perhaps, needless to prove, that the roots of commonly cultivated plants will penetrate, under favorable circumstances, much greater depth into the soil, in search of moisture, than they can, from the resistance of the case-hardened subsoil, commonly attain. Thus the roots of wheat plants, in loose, deep soils, have been found to descend to a depth of two or three feet, or even more; and it is evident, that if plants are principally sustained in dry weather by the atmospheric, aqueous vapor absorbed by the soil, that that supply of water must be necessarily increased, by enabling the atmospheric vapor and gases, as well as the roots of plants, to attain to a greater depth; for the interior of a well pulverized soil, be it remembered, continues steadily to absorb this essential food of vegetables, even when the surface of the earth is drying in the sun."

We might multiply quotations to show the ameliorating benefits of subsoil plowing; but we think every cultivator who duly considers the subject, will be convinced that there can be no mistake in the matter. It must be, that the general introduction of this implement will prove of immense advantage to our county. We cannot at this moment show the result of any careful experiment with the subsoil plow in our neighborhood as its use has been very limited, confined to a few cultivators only; but their united testimony, is in its favor. One gentleman who subsoiled half his corn-field, and plowed the other half in the usual manner, says the difference between that which was subsoiled and that which was not, was very striking—the appearance being very much in favor of the corn where the subsoil plow was used, the superior growth of which was apparent at a distance. What difference there is in the crop, we have not yet learned.

The experiments of the Hon. B. V. French have been highly satisfactory. In consequence of the use of the subsoil plow, he raised last year an extraordinary crop of carrots—26 tons to the acre—and his root crops this year, are equally promising as those of last year, with the exception of some portions of his field, where the deficiency is attributed to the failure of the seed. We noticed on his premises the beneficial effect of pulverizing the subsoil, on some seedling pear trees, this year from seed, and on other plants. So confident is Mr French of the importance of subsoiling, that he has used this plow on all the land he has cultivated the last two years.

If we cannot produce much testimony in favor of the subsoil plow in our own country, we can produce abundant evidence of its beneficial influence upon the soils of England, where it has now come into general use—but this must be deferred for another occasion.

Correction.—In the article on Land Draining, in last week's paper, we said, in speaking of Mr French's system of draining, that he filled the drains to within *one foot* of the surface with stones: it should have read, to within a *foot and a half*, &c.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Nov. 4, 1843.

From the President of the Society, Dix, Passe Colmar, and Louis Bonne d' Jersey, very highly colored and beautiful; also the Urbaniste, Belmont, Annanas, Comprette, Beurre Van Mons, Alpha, and St. Michael Pears.

From E. Vose, a large basket and dish of the finest Duchess d' Angouleme Pears probably ever exhibited in our rooms, not less than six dozen in number.

From Joseph Coolidge, specimens of Monsieur Jean Pears, from a tree 120 years old.

From F. Tudor, Pears—Napoleon, "The Great Unknown," which the committee were unanimous in saying is no other than the Beurre Diel; St. Michael, Arch Ange, Napoleon, Marie Louise, Bonne d' Jersey and Duchess d' Angouleme.

From John Hooper, jr., fine Beurre Diel, Beurre Royal, Duchess d' Angouleme, Belle d' Flanders, and various other Pears, without names.

From Samuel Pond, fine Dix Pears.

From H. Vandine, Quinces and Marie Louise Pears.

From John Cass, a large basket of fine Isabella Grapes.

From O. Tittle, Beverly; fine Seedling Apple, and one for name.

From J. Lovett, 2d, Pears—Beurre Delberg (?) very beautiful Seckels, and Surpasse St. Germain; also, a fine looking Melon.

From Joseph S. Cabot, Pears—very fine specimens of the Gendesheim, Count d' Michaux, Wilkinson, and Lewis Pears.

From John Smith, jr., Apples for a name, supposed by some to be the Minister.

For the Committee, JOS. BRECK.

Vegetables.—Mr Isaac Caldwell of Beverly, presented some Potatoes raised from seed in the year 1839. We were much pleased with the appearance of the specimens; but in this case the old adage of "the proof of the pudding is in the eating," will be applicable; we shall therefore reserve our opinion of their quality until we have tried them, which we intend doing at our early convenience, and report at some future period.

The Cauliflowers, by Messrs. J. Hooper, jr., and J. Lovett, 2d, were very fine.

Mr Edgar K. Whitaker, of Needham, presented some very fine specimens of Beets and Carrots. The largest of the Beets weighed nearly 15 pounds.

For the Committee, S. WALKER.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, for the week ending Nov. 5.

Nov. 1843.		7, A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	30	32	60	50	N.
Tuesday,	31	30	40	38	N. W.
Wednesday,	1	32	40	37	N. E.
Thursday,	2	48	53	49	N. E.
Friday,	3	37	44	38	N. W.
Saturday,	4	24	36	34	N. W.
Sunday,	5	26	32	32	N. W.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Nov. 6, 1843.

Reported for the N. E. Farmer.

At Market 3500 Beef Cattle, (about 2300 of which were probably beef and 1300 stores,) 3800 Sheep and 2500 Swine,—500 Swine were reported last week, 800 Swine unsold.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle.*—Last week's prices were hardly sustained, a smaller number were sold at the highest prices. We quote a few extra $4 50, first quality $4 a $4 25, second quality $3 50 a $3 75, third quality $2 50 a $3 25.

Barrelling Cattle.—Mess $3 12 1-2. No. 1, $2 62 1-2. No. 2, $2.

Stores.—Two year old $8 a 12. Three year old $11 a 17.

Sheep.—Small lots 75c. to $1 50. Wethers $1 25 to $2.

Swine.—"Dull." Prime lots to peddle 3 3-4 a 4 for sows, and 4 3-4 a 5 for barrows. Large Hogs from 2 3-4 to 4. At retail from 4 1-2 to 6 1-2.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, $0 00 to 2 62 per bushel. Red Top 45 to 50 cents. Clover—Northern, 00 to 12c.—Southern, 0 a 11 c. Flax Seed, $0.00 per bushel. Lucerne, 33 c. per lb. Canary Seed, $2 25 per bushel.

GRAIN. There has been an active demand for Corn throughout the week, and sales to a considerable extent have been made to the trade, and for eastern markets.

Corn—Northern, old, bushel 62 to 63—Southern, round yellow, old, 00 a 00—Southern flat yellow, new, 59 a 60—do. do. white 54 a 55—do New Orleans, 51 a 55—Barley 00 a 00 —Rye, Northern, 67 a 70—do. Southern, 63 a 66 —Oats, Southern, 28 a 30—Northern do. 31 to 33—Beans, per bushel 1 00 a 1 62.—Shorts, per double bush. 22 a 35 —Bran, 18 a 20.

FLOUR. The market has been very uniform for prices during the past week, and the demand, as usual at this season, quite active. A number of Eastern vessels, about making their last trip, are taking on board considerable supplies for Eastern markets, and holders at the close are more firm.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. $4 75 a 0 00 —do. wharf, $0 00 a 0 00—do. free of garlic, $4 62 a 4 75—Philadelphia do. 4 mos. $4 50 a 4 62 —Fredericksburg, low l'd 4 mos. $4 62 a 4 75—Alexandria, wharf mountain, 0 00 a 0 00. —Georgetown, $4 62 a 5 00—Richmond Canal, $4 62 a 4 75 —do. City, $0 00 a 0 00—Petersburgh, South side $0 00 a 0 00 —do. Country $0 00 a 0 00—Genesee, common, cash, $4 87 a 0 00— do fancy brands $5 12 a 5 50 — Ohio via Canal, $0 00 a 0 00—do do New Orleans, cash $4 75 a 4 87. Rye, $0 00 a 3 37—Indian Meal in bbls. $2 87 a 3 00.

PROVISIONS. There have been no sales of any great importance during the past week; the stock of Pork is in fewer hands, and prices are more uniform. The supplies of Beef are larger than the demand, and prices have consequently declined.

Beef—Mess 4 mo. new bbl. $7 00 a 0 00—Navy—$6 50 a 0 00.—No. 1, 6 00 a 6 25—do Prime $5 25 a 5 50—Pork—Extra clear 4 mo. bbl. $13 50 a 14 00—do Clear $12 50 a 13 00 do. Mess, 10 50 a 11 00—do Prime $10 00 a 00 00—do Mess from other States,— a — —do Prime do do $0 00 a 0 00 do. Cargo do. 0 a 0 00— —Clear do do $00 00 a 00 00— Butter, shipping, 0 a 00—do store, uninspected, 6 a 11—do dairy, 11 cts. a 13—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 00 a 00 —do South and Western, 6 a 7 — Hams, Boston, 6 a 6½ — Southern and Western, 5½ a 6½—Cheese, Ship'g and 4 meal, 2 a 4 —do new milk, 4½ a 5½.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, 5 per cent. ad val. All whereof the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 30 per ct. ad. val. and 3 cts per pound.

There continues to be a good demand for most descriptions, without any important change in prices.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 37 a 40 c.—American full blood, do 33 a 35—Do. 3-4 do 32 a 00—Do. 1-2 do 29 a 30 -1-4 and common do 25 a 27 — Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 23— Do. unwashed, 9 a 12 — Bengasi do 6 a 8—Saxony, clean, 00—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. do. picked, 12 a 16—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 28 a 32—No. 1 do. do. do. 25 a 27—No. 2 do do do 19 a 22—No. 3 do do do 12 a 15.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

Have come in freely this week—the market opened at 7 1-2 and closed with sales at 6 a 6 1-2 for the first sort; quantity inspected at Massachusetts office to this date 1083 bales.

1st sort Mass. 1843, lb. 6 a 0. 1842, 4 a 5.

HAY, 14 to 16 per ton—Eastern Screwed $9 to 11.

EGGS. 12 a 15.

WARREN'S NURSERIES AND GARDENS,

NONANTUM VALE, BRIGHTON, MASS.

It is now admitted by many of the *best Horticulturalists* in the country, that the *Autumn* is the best time to transplant *Fruit Trees*, and the experience of the Subscriber, after repeated, and careful experiments, has proved to him, that this conclusion is correct.

In the Nurseries of the Subscriber can be found at all times, all the *choicest* varieties of

Apple,—Pear,—Plum,—Cherry,—Peach,—Apricot, & Nectarine *Tree*; Grape Vines; Rhubarb,— | Asparagus.—Peony and Dahlia *Roots*; Flowering Shrubs, and Herbaceous Plants of every variety.

Particular attention has been given to the cultivation of the STRAWBERRY,—RASPBERRY, GOOSEBERRY, and CURRANT.

Superior Plants of each variety constantly for sale.

The Conservatory of the Subscriber being *very extensive*, his collection of

GREEN HOUSE PLANTS

is now the largest in New England, and *choicest specimens* of the *Camellia Japonica*, the *Rose Geranium*, *Azalea Rhododendron*, *Daphne's*, *Oleanders*, *Lillies*, *Heliotrope*, &c. and all the other desirable varieties of Plants can now be furnished in any quantity.

To purchasers of Fruit Trees or Green House Plants at wholesale, a liberal discount will be made; and all the citizens of Boston and vicinity who may extend to the Subscriber their patronage shall have their purchases *delivered in Boston free of expense.*

It would afford the Proprietor much pleasure to *conduct* all, who take pleasure in *Horticulture* and *Floriculture*, through his Establishment, whether they visit as purchasers or not.

Mr. Warren has the pleasure of stating to his *Patrons* that he has taken No. 1 of the *New Stores*, in the *Tremont Temple*, opposite Tremont House—which will be fitted in *unique style*, where specimens of the various productions of his establishment can be seen during the year, such as *rare Plants*, *Fruit Trees*, *Flowers*, *Fruits*, *Seeds*, *Bulbs*, &c.

Orders left at the Store, No. 1 Tremont Temple, Boston—or forwarded to Brighton, will meet with prompt and careful attention.

New Catalogues will be found at the store, or they will be forwarded to all who request—by *mail*.

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN.

Nonantum Vale, Brighton, Nov. 1, 1843. 4t.

PRINCE'S LINNÆAN BOTANIC GARDEN AND NURSERIES, AT FLUSHING.

WM. R. PRINCE & CO. offer for sale Fruit Trees of large size, of the most estimable varieties, and warranted exact to their names. 10,000 Quinces 3 feet high, at $20 per hundred, and 2½ feet high at $16 per hundred. China Roses, 250 varieties, embracing all the classes of Bourbon Nosette, Bengal Daily, Tea, Microphylla, Banksii, Hybrid, Perpetual, Multiflora, &c., and comprising above one hundred new varieties not yet inserted in the American Catalogues, at the following low rates:—25 varieties one each for $9; 50 varieties, one each for $16; 100 varieties, one each for $30. One hundred Plants comprising 50 varieties, two each for $25. Trees Roses of 50 varieties at $9 per dozen. Chrysanthemums, 20 odd varieties for $5. 20 new varieties, (many selling at $1 each,) for $7. Chinese Azaleas, large Flowering Plants, 8 varieties at $5 per dozen, and smaller Plants of 20 other new and very rare varieties at $6 per dozen. Splendid Pæonies, 25 varieties for $10.

WILLIAM R. PRINCE & CO.

Lin. Bot. Garden and Nurseries, Flushing, Nov. 2d, 1843.

H. VANDINE'S NURSERY, CAMBRIDGEPORT.

The Subscriber offers for sale a fine assortment of choice *Pear*, *Plum* and *Peach Trees*; also Gooseberry and Raspberry bushes; fine *Isabella* and *Catawba Grape Vines*, from two to four years old, Shrubbery, &c.

H. VANDINE.

November 4, 1843.

SPLENDID BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS.

Just received by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., from Holland, a large and well selected assortment of DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS, among which are the following:—

Hyacinths, of every color and variety.

Tulips, do. do. do. do. do.

Polyanthus Narcissus, *Narcissus*, *Jonquills*, *Ranunculus*, *Anemones*, *Iris*, *Crocuses*, of all colors.

Gladiolus, *Lillies*, &c. &c.

Those who wish for fine Bulbs will do well to call and examine the above, as they are a choice selected lot, and will give universal satisfaction. Orders should be forwarded soon to the subscribers, 51 and 52 North Market Street, office of the N. E. Farmer.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Nov. 1.

NONANTUM HILL.

NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK.

Apple Trees of fine sizes, Peach Trees, in extensive numbers and of varieties most superior, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Apricot, Nectarine Trees of new and most highly esteemed kinds.

Franconia Raspberries, Grape Vines, Currants, Gooseberries, Strawberries—of kinds most approved. The descriptive Catalogue for 1843 will be sent to all who apply.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, and Honey Suckles; yellow Harrison and other Roses; Tree and other splendid Pæonies of different colors. Also, Myatt's Victoria and other new kinds of Rhubarb, &c. &c.

All orders addressed to the subscriber will be promptly attended to, and Trees when so ordered will be securely packed in matts and moss for safe transport to all distant places, and delivered in the city by the wagon which goes thither daily, or shipped to order, or pr. rail road. Or orders may be left with Joseph Breck & Co. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston. WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, Oct. 24, 1843.

WINSHIPS' NURSERY,

BRIGHTON NEAR BOSTON,

Situated on the line of the Boston and Worcester Rail Road, 5 miles from the city.

The season for transplanting is at hand, and all those who wish to supply themselves with choice Fruit and ornamental Trees, can be furnished at short notice with the finest varieties by the proprietors of this celebrated nursery.

Fruit Trees, including all the varieties of Pears, Peaches, Plums, Nectarines, Cherries, &c. &c.

Catalogues may be obtained by applying at the Nursery.

Trees carefully packed to insure safety in long voyages.

Orders left at the New England Seed Store of J. Breck & Co. Nos. 51 & 52 North Market street, will be delivered the day following.

Letters containing orders, addressed to the subscribers,

J. & F. WINSHIP.

October 11, 1843.

FRUIT TREES.

The subscribers are prepared to furnish every description of Fruit Trees, and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants. The autumn is a suitable time to transplant many Trees and Plants, and often times more convenient than in spring. We have as great a variety of Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums, Peaches, Quinces, Currants, Gooseberries, &c. as can be found in the country, and offer them at the lowest prices. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, Oct. 11, 1843.

CROWN IMPERIALS, TULIPS, &c.

The subscribers have on hand and for sale a supply of Crown Imperials, Tulips, White Lillies, Pæonies, Narcissus, Hyacinths, &c. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Sept. 27, 1843.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

The subscribers offer for sale twenty varieties of new Chrysanthemums of the most superb and rare sorts, at 50 cents per pot. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, Sept. 27.

DURHAM BULL.

A full blooded Short Horn—for sale by

J. BRECK & CO.

Nov. 6. 4t

MISCELLANEOUS.

[We have received from an anonymous correspondent, some verses of poetry (?) of an uncommon kind, for which he taxed us ninepence for postage —a piece of imposition to which we are so often subjected, as to make it a matter of no inconsiderable consequence. The humorous genius who sticks the types for us, requested, as a favor, that we would permit him to "submit" a few remarks upon the verses, to which we acceded, and his comments are subjoined. His satire and irony, though rather sharp-pointed, are so well tempered with humor, that even his *victim*, we think, can hardly refrain from smiling at the mirth-provoking strain in which he discourses.—Ed.]

For the New England Farmer.

LIVING WATERS.

BY W. H. E.

"Ho! every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters," &c.

"1st. Ho! ye sons and daughters,
Thirsting for the streem of life,
Come ye to the Living Waters.
Drink and be happy,
Bring all those that are thirsty,
That they may live freely."

* * * * * * * *

"Norwich, Conn., Oct. 24th, 1843."

☞The above, (a fair sample of the whole, and we therefore omit the other stanzas,) came to us, as it purports, all the way from Norwich, Connecticut—a region far-famed for "wooden nutmegs," and not entirely free, it would seem, of wooden *heads!* In reading the "effusion," we were more fully than ever convinced that "much yet remains unsung"—(i. e. in this *new* style of *execution.)* It also forcibly reminded us of the Latin aphorism—"*Poeta nascitur, non fit*"—(A poet is *born*, not *made*)—for there is more of the "stark naked" simplicity of *nature*, and less of the *meretricious* "*fixens*" of *art* about it, than we recollect in any other *genuine* offspring of the *(illegitimate)* muses, that has lately fallen under our notice. The gifted originator of that transcendantly sublime apostrophe to a juvenile porker, commencing *(and ending)* with—

"O, piggy, piggy!
Wiggy, wiggy!"

and the "down-east" prodigy who thus elegantly closed a graphic description of his visit to a hill-top—

"When I *come* down, all 'natur' wore
A different aspect from what it did when I went
up about an hour and a half before"—

may well fear for their laurels, in view of the *threatening* genius who generously sent us the above gem to enrich our pages, with no charge for the inappreciable favor—*excepting* the trifle of *ninepence for postage.*

We would analyze the merits of this extraordinary production, for the entertainment of our readers, were it not unfortunately of such a *sui generis* and exalted character as to be *beyond the reach* of criticism:—as Dr. Johnson said of a kindred production, "it *defies* criticism." What the author's motive can be in treating with such wholesale contempt the generally acknowledged rules for manufacturing *ordinary* poetry, we cannot readily divine. He is evidently of that school of *radicals* in verse, who go for "the largest liberty,"—who have no affection for the arbitrary rules of rhyme, and who believe that the chief essential in the art of metrical composition, consists in *beginning each line with a capital letter.* Now, we have no positive *dislike* for this eccentric stretch of "poetical license,"—in sooth, we can *applaud* the free, unfettered, soaring spirit that disdains to be "cabined, cribbed, confined" within the set limits of the schools, and dares to strike out a system of its own —but we [i. e. the *publishers*, personated in the *type-sticker,*] have *a positive dislike*—yea, it is "a fixed fact"—we have *a positive dislike* to being made the involuntary sufferers in the amount of twelve and a half cents *(and the infliction of reading,)* for the favor of *such* effusions of poetic genius as that under notice, more especially as any quantity of the same article can be had of *domestic* manufacture, on application to the pupils of any of our *primary schools*, and without the cost of *ninepence for postage.*

Our advice to the author of this rare "gem from Castallia," is, *not*, by any means, to *give up* in his attempt to ascend Parnassus *by a new road*,—we would rather *encourage* him in his noble daring,—but we *have* a word of counsel for him (or *her*) touching the enterprise, which we commend to his very profound consideration:—it is, that when he is seized with another *such* lamentable "fit of poetic inspiration" as he seems to have been suffering under when he gave birth to the production which has afforded us the pleasure of these remarks, that he immediately make known his condition to his "*marm*," who, no doubt, with the usual maternal discernment and kindness, will prescribe and apply the most approved remedies for *flat*-ulency, and both save *him* from "writing himself down an *ass*," and the *publishers* from being taxed with a ninepence for the *honor* of assisting in conferring the degree!

All which is submitted with the utmost *bon homie*,

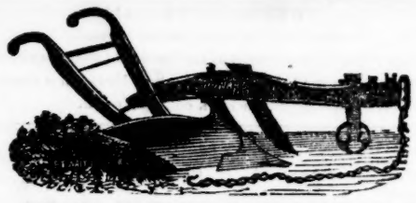
The Type-Sticker.

Note.—It is doubtless unnecessary to say it, but we would have it fully understood that no portion of our ridicule is intended to be applied to the *subject* of the verses—for which, as a scriptural extract, we have the most exalted reverence.

Strong Cement for Glass, Wood, &c.—Steep isinglass twentyfour hours in common white brandy; then gently boil and keep stirring until the composition is well mixed, and a drop, if cooled, will become a strong jelly. Then strain it through a clean linen cloth, into a vessel, to be kept closely stopped. A gentle heat will dissolve this glue into a colorless fluid. Dishes of wood, glass, or earthen, if united with this cement, will break elsewhere rather than separate in the old break. In applying the cement, rub the edges which are to be united, then place them together and hold them for two minutes, and the work is done.—*Selected.*

Preserving Tools from Rust.—To preserve sickles, scythes, reaping hooks, and other steel tools from rust after the season for using them, wipe them clean and dry, and hold them before the fire until warm enough to melt wax; then take some bees-wax and rub it all over them. Then put them in a dry place, but not warm: they need no covering.—*Selected.*

A Good Reply.—The commissioners in the excise office, London, were offended at a Quaker, for replying simply "yea" and "nay" to their questions, and one of them asked him, "Do you know for what we sit here?" "Yes," said Nathan—"for £300 a year."



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your *land is heavy, hard orrocky,* BEGIN WITH Mr. Howard's."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twentyseven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough turned twentynine and one half inches, to the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside; this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from $6 to $15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about $10 50, and with cutter $1, with wheel and cutter, $2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED VEGETABLE CUTTER.

This machine surpasses all others for the purpose of cutting Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, and other roots. The great objection to other machines, is their cutting the roots into slices, which makes it almost impossible for the cattle to get hold of them: this machine with a little alteration cuts them into large or small pieces, of such shape as is most convenient for the cattle to eat. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels of roots per minute.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes, hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, is found to be a great improvement on the old mode of hanging grindstones. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by J. BRECK & Co., No. 51 North Market street.

LACTOMETERS—a simple instrument for testing the quality of milk. For sale by J. BRECK & CO.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, $2 per year *in advance*, or $2 50 if not paid within sixty days.

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21 School Street.